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REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON ITS THIRD SESSION

New York, 2 - 6 April 2001

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Chapter I

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON THE INTERSESSIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

NEGOTIATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION (A/CONF.191/IPC/CRP.6)

(Agenda items 2 and 3)

1. The **Chairman** said that, pursuant to the decision taken at the Preparatory Committee's second session, intersessional work had taken place from 26 to 30 March 2001. Work on the draft Programme of Action (A/CONF.191/IPC/CRP.6) had been conducted in two clusters, one chaired by the representative of Norway and the other by the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

2. The representative of **Germany**, presenting the outcome of the International Policy Dialogue on Attracting Private Sector Participation to Infrastructure Development in LDCs, held in Bonn on 12-13 March 2001, said that the Dialogue had provided a forum for policy makers from LDC Governments and their development partners, high-level representatives from the private sector, national and international financial development institutions, NGOs and academics. The discussion had centred on the issue of innovative mechanisms for private sector participation in removing fundamental weaknesses in the infrastructure and institutional framework of LDCs. It had been concluded that infrastructure was more than hardware and included human capital and social infrastructure. In some countries, however, economic reform had been at the expense of human advancement, whereas human resource development was essential for infrastructure building and maintenance. Overcoming infrastructure bottlenecks required considerable investment, capacity building, new policies and institutional reform. That was a challenge that went beyond the public sector and had to involve the private sector. It might also require new approaches to the provision of infrastructure services and new financing mechanisms. It was hoped that the report of the meeting would make a substantive contribution to the work of the Conference and beyond.

3. The representative of the **United Kingdom**, presenting the outcome of the High-level Ministerial Round Table on Trade and Poverty in the Least Developed Countries, held in London on 19 March 2001, said that the main purpose of the meeting had been to encourage OECD-development partners and international institutions to do more to harness the potential of trade as a key component of strategies to eliminate poverty, as well as to enhance LDCs' capacities to maximize the poverty reduction benefits of trade. The Secretary of State of the United Kingdom had said that globalization was neither good nor bad, but a reality that offered opportunities to develop. Open, though not unregulated, trade was essential, but not sufficient. A strong enabling environment was also needed, incorporating good governance, democracy, institutional reform, economic reform and social policies. The "Everything but arms" initiative was important, and to harness trade gains, a new development round must be launched at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Qatar. The Director General of WTO had said that the case for a new trade round was compelling and that marginalization, not

globalization, was the threat. Doing away with all trade barriers would be the equivalent of adding two more China's to the world economy.

4. Key proposals put forward at the Round Table included extending duty-free access for all goods from LDCs to all OECD countries, uniting trade preferences in the WTO, simplifying rules of origin for imports from LDCs, pledging not to use anti-dumping actions against LDCs, making it simpler for LDCs to join WTO, and untying all aid. If LDCs were to benefit from integration into the world economy, a comprehensive policy approach was needed, and regional integration would be very important. It was agreed that developing countries should be helped to develop their capacity to meet product standards and to participate more fully in standard setting. Trade sanctions should not be used to penalize countries for not meeting core labour and environmental standards, and action on these standards should be taken in ILO and environmental bodies, not WTO. The importance of the Integrated Framework had been highlighted by many.

5. Given the disappointing results of the two previous Programmes of Action, the Third Conference could not afford to fail. It offered an opportunity to address LDCs' development needs effectively, and could provide a useful building block towards a new development round.

6. The representative of **South Africa**, presenting the outcome of the Workshop on Capacity Building Capacities for Mainstreaming Gender into Development Strategies in LDCs, held in Cape Town from 21 to 23 March 2001, said that discussions had focussed on the linkages between poverty eradication, development and the need to mainstream gender equality into national policies and programmes in LDCs. It was time to move beyond the traditional role that women played in poverty alleviation and make the empowerment of women a major focus in the area of trade, finance and investment. The draft Programme of Action reflected some of the Workshop's recommendations, and that was to be encouraged.

The Workshop had recognized that inequalities between men and women persisted and that capacity to mainstream gender should be promoted in LDCs. Budgets had important redistributive effects, and macroeconomic policies underpinning budget allocations should be analysed from a gender perspective. Concerning trade policies, women tended to be more vulnerable to the negative effects of trade liberalization and less able to benefit from the positive effects, and women had poor access to land, credit and inputs. A gender perspective must therefore be adopted in the formulation of trade policies and in WTO negotiations. Programmes must also be put in place to provide women with greater access to credit and other financial services. Finally, it had been recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should establish a group of eminent persons to examine best practices and methods of achieving the goals identified at the Workshop, and that the group should report back within six months of LDC III. The outcome of the Conference should reflect deliverable programmes that would make a difference to the lives of women in LDCs.

8. The representative of **ESCAP**, presenting the outcome of the fifth session of ESCAP's Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Bangkok on 20-21 February 2001, said that the Special Body had focussed on reviewing the

implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the 1990s. Particular attention had been paid to four areas, namely the social sector, infrastructure, trade issues and ODA. The meeting had been attended by 12 LDCs and their development partners, and it was worth noting the very diverse nature of the LDCs concerned in terms of both size and geographical characteristics. The Special Body had endorsed a number of recommendations, several of which were reflected quite well in the draft Programme of Action. It had in particular recommended that the regional commissions play an important role in implementing and monitoring the Programme of Action for the LDCs, and ESCAP would be proposing deliverables in that connection.

9. The representative of **WIPO** said that, in the new millennium, the wealth of nations and the well-being of mankind would depend to a significant extent on ideas and knowledge, and WIPO was making tremendous efforts to prevent the transformation of the widening gap between the haves and the have-nots into a gap between the knows and the know-nots. In preparation for LDC III, WIPO had organized three regional seminars and a High-level Round Table on Innovation, the Knowledge Society, Intellectual Property and the Least Developed Countries, which had been held in Lisbon on 1-2 February 2001. At the Round Table, it had been recognized that, despite their efforts to build intellectual property systems, the LDCs faced severe constraints, such as shortage of resources, weak intellectual property infrastructure, lack of skilled personnel and inadequate awareness of intellectual property treaties and conventions. The Lisbon Declaration on Intellectual Property stressed the need to transfer knowledge to the LDCs, to encourage innovation in the LDCs, and to promote the establishment of collective management societies.

10. A number of deliverables had been identified as part of WIPO's contribution, to be implemented in phases during the decade: building knowledge capital in LDCs; provision of specially tailored training; establishment of collective management societies for copyrights and related rights; tailored assistance on traditional knowledge, folklore and genetic resources; and use of information and communications technologies in LDCs.

11. The representative of **Lesotho**, presenting the outcome of a joint CFC/UNCTAD Workshop on Enhancing Productive Capacities and Diversification of Commodities in LDCs and South-South Cooperation, held in Geneva on 22 and 23 March 2001, said that attention at the Workshop had focussed on enhancing productive capacities and competitiveness; vertical, horizontal and geographical diversification of commodities; commodity market development; and structured commodity finance, price risk management, commodity development financing and foreign direct investment. It was hoped that the Preparatory Committee would take the concerns and recommendations of the Workshop into account in the preparation of the new Programme of Action.

12. The representative of **Spain**, presenting the outcome of the High-level Meeting on Tourism in the Least Developed Countries, held in Gran Canaria from 26 to 29 March 2001, said that the meeting had been attended by more than 30 LDCs, as well as a number of other countries and international organizations. It had drawn attention to the strong operative advantages that LDCs had in the field of tourism and the potential they had to increase their share of world tourism. The tourism sector was growing strongly worldwide and could

contribute significantly to the economic growth of LDCs. At the same time, it had been emphasized that peace, security and stability were essential preconditions for tourism development. The last two Programmes of Action had not referred to tourism in a substantive manner, and to remedy that the Meeting had recommended that, in the new Programme of Action, commitment 4 should include a new section on tourism. It should stress the short, medium and long-term contribution that tourism could make to LDCs' development, particularly to employment creation, poverty alleviation, reduction of gender inequality, protection of each country's unique natural and cultural heritage, and reduction of economic instability and vulnerability.

13. The representative of **Austria**, presenting the outcome of the High-level Meeting on Energy held in Vienna from 14 to 16 March 2001, said that the discussions had centred round four main topics: access to energy; rational use of energy; financing; and LDCs and hydrocarbon fuels. The Meeting had underlined the importance of access to affordable modern energy services as a pre-requisite to halving the proportion of poor people; halving the number of people without access to clean and affordable fuels and electricity by 2015 should be the "energy goal". With regard to access to energy, it was proposed to introduce development mechanisms to attract private investment in the energy sector, promote pilot programmes for decentralized energy generation schemes, and support large-scale rural schemes for integrated rural development programmes. Concerning the rational use of energy, it was proposed to establish and link regional and subregional centres for energy efficiency, making use of existing capacities, and establish regional energy service companies. With regard to financing, it was proposed to identify preconditions for attracting investment in the energy sector, bundle funding from various sources, and carry out feasibility studies for larger projects. As far as hydrocarbon fuels were concerned, it was proposed to develop strategies for protection against oil price fluctuations and to organize training programmes involving consumer LDCs and oil-producing countries.

14. The Meeting had emphasized the differences in the energy situation in urban and rural areas and highlighted the need for capacity building. It had discussed the role of ODA and concluded that ODA alone would not be sufficient; a substantial mobilization of local and foreign direct investment and national public funds was required. Austria sought support in incorporating energy considerations into the draft Programme of Action and making deliverables a reality as soon as possible.

15. The representative of **Bangladesh**, speaking on behalf of the **least developed countries**, expressed appreciation to the LDCs' development partners, the Group of 77 and China, and the Governments that had contributed to the LDC Trust Fund and hosted preparatory meetings for their cooperation and support. The third session of the Preparatory Committee would be the last opportunity for the agencies to indicate the nature of their deliverables, and the secretariat should draw up a list. If deliverables were mere repackaging of existing or planned activities, it would be disappointing.

16. The key to the success of the Programme of Action would the implementation mechanism. The follow-up mechanism for the last two Programmes of Action had not been effective, and past failures must be addressed. As national Governments had the primary

responsibility for implementation, the mechanism at the national level in the context of the national plan of action should be considerably strengthened. Dialogue among all stakeholders at the national level, with the participation of development partners, was also important, and the proposed national forum deserved serious attention. Resident coordinators should give time to implementation, and their offices in LDCs should be strengthened. At the global level, the intergovernmental follow-up should ensure system-wide coordination, and the governing bodies of the relevant organizations should ensure effective implementation of programmes within their mandates. Finally, well functioning linkages should be established between the intergovernmental follow-up and national-level processes.

17. The representative of the **Pacific Concerns Resource Centre**, speaking on behalf of **NGOs**, called for strong leadership from LDCs and the international community to effectively eradicate poverty in LDCs. NGOs welcomed the direction taken in the draft Programme of Action on gender, women's empowerment, and human rights and were confident that the final version would go further on concrete measures. They noted with concern the marginalization of LDCs and called for full debt cancellation to release resources for poverty eradication. Integrating the LDCs into the global economy would require capacity building through infrastructure development, human resources development, improved market access, empowerment of women and good governance. Emphasis should also be placed on labour standards, environmental protection and biodiversity, and the EU's "Everything but arms" initiative was welcome, along with its commitment to allow free market access for essentially all products from LDCs. Global warming was a matter of grave concern, and the Kyoto Protocol must be made a reality. Armed conflict was a major cause of marginalization in LDCs, and the LDCs, along with the international community as a whole, were called on to build a culture of peace. Penal measures should be taken against all those supplying arms to areas of conflict.

18. The concrete measures in the draft Programme of Action should include complete debt cancellation for all LDCs; strong commitment to ODA targets; clear priority for rural poverty eradication and food security; emphasis on employment and respect for labour rights; a state of international emergency to combat HIV/AIDS; open market access; clear guidelines for good governance and the participation of civil society at the national and global levels in the LDC process; and independent and periodical reviews of the Programme of Action. The follow-up mechanism should take the role of civil society fully into consideration.

19. The representative of the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, speaking on behalf of the **Group of 77 and China**, said that members of the Cuban delegation had not yet been given visas to attend the Preparatory Committee's session, and it was hoped that the problem would be solved expeditiously.

20. The representative of **Cuba** said that the presence of experts from capitals made a huge difference to the work of the Committee. Unfortunately, two Cuban delegates had not been given visas to attend the session, and that would negatively affect his country's participation in the work of the Committee. He hoped that the problem would be solved as soon as possible, and in the meantime his delegation would feel free to reopen any issues as it deemed appropriate.

21. The representative of **Norway**, speaking in her capacity as **Chairperson of Cluster I**, said that very good progress had been achieved on a first reading of commitments 4-7. The dialogue had been constructive, and a better understanding had been achieved of the various positions. In pursuing its work, the Cluster would seek to clear as much text as possible in order to allow the Conference to concentrate its attention on concrete action.

22. The representative of the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, speaking in his capacity as **Chairperson of Cluster II**, said the Cluster II had almost completed the first reading of commitments 1-3 and the introduction, and it should clear most of the remaining difficulties by the end of the session. A number of issues would be left for the Conference to deal with. The dialogue in the Cluster had been positive and fruitful.

Action by the Preparatory Committee

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 2 April 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided that the two clusters that had worked on the draft Programme of Action during the intersessional negotiations should pursue their work and report back to the Committee on Friday, 6 April 2001.

Informal meetings

24. The Preparatory Committee pursued its deliberations in informal meetings.

Proceedings of the closing plenary

25. The representative of **Norway**, speaking in her capacity as **Chairperson of Cluster I**, said that Cluster I had completed its second reading of most of the text of commitments 4-7. The discussions had been constructive and fruitful, progress had been made on many difficult issues, and a better understanding of those issues had been achieved. However, there was still a lot of work to be done on mobilizing financial resources for the LDCs.

26. The representative of the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, speaking in his capacity as **Chairperson of Cluster II**, said that most of the text in commitments 1 and 3 had been cleared, but much remained to be done on commitment 2 and the introductory section. The atmosphere in the cluster had been positive and constructive, and he was confident that the remaining difficulties would be resolved in Brussels.

27. The **Chairperson** said that there had not been time to consider part III of the draft Programme of Action on implementation and follow-up. He was aware that delegations were engaged in informal discussions on the matter, and hopefully they would be ready to engage in a dialogue on the entire text of the draft Programme of Action at the Conference.

Action by the Preparatory Committee

28. At its closing plenary meeting, on 6 April, the **Preparatory Committee** agreed to transmit the draft Programme of Action (A/CONF.191/PC/CRP.8 and Addenda 1 and 2) to the Conference for finalization in the Committee of the Whole.

29. The **Chairperson** informed the Preparatory Committee that he would invite the Chairpersons of the two Clusters and their friends to exchange views and review the draft Programme of Action for a few days just prior to the Conference with a view to advancing the consensus. He also invited delegations to communicate to him, by mail, fax or e-mail and by 30 April, their ideas and contributions on part III of the draft Programme of Action on implementation and follow-up; he would begin a first round of consultations at the pre-Conference informals already referred to, on the basis of a composite text. Finally, he invited the Conference secretariat to arrange for the Committee of the Whole to meet in the mornings as well as the afternoons during the Conference.

Closing statements

30. The representative of the **NGO Liaison Committee** said that, with regard to debt, the full implementation of the HIPC initiative was not sufficient, and NGOs demanded the complete cancellation of all multilateral and bilateral debt of all LDCs. Debt cancellation should be financed from additional resources and should be delinked from traditional conditionality. Countries should give free market access to all LDC products by 2002, and LDCs should be helped to maintain their competitive position in the market during the transition period. Regarding ODA, all aid should be untied, and donor countries should implement ODA targets; LDCs should focus on effective allocation of ODA for poverty eradication. Gender mainstreaming was an important aspect of sustainable development, and the development of gender budgets was a very positive approach. The LDCs should establish accountability mechanisms to monitor progress with gender mainstreaming. The promotion of transparent and accountable governance should be effectively integrated into the Programme of Action; governance was a global issue, and the LDCs and their development partners should find common ground to fight corruption and mismanagement and establish transparency, both domestically and globally. Protection of workers was important for a domestic enabling environment, and LDCs should seek to implement the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Climate change was largely the creation of the industrialized countries, and the development partners must take responsibility for changing their policies so as not to damage LDC interests. The HIV/AIDS pandemic must be treated with a sense of urgency, and the Conference should coordinate its efforts with the UN special session on HIV/AIDS with a view to including prevention of HIV/AIDS; the social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS on populations; international finance and cooperation for access to medicine; and access to affordable medicines and treatment through a special TRIPS waiver for these medicines. Peace was essential for development, and a culture of peace should be sought. The development partners should immediately halt the sale of arms to LDCs, and harsh sanctions should be instituted for individuals, groups and countries supplying arms to LDCs. Finally, the Conference should establish clear modalities and

concrete mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up that would include the full and effective participation of civil society organizations.

31. The **Executive Secretary of the Conference** said that negotiations on the draft Programme of Action were ready to enter their final phase, and preparations for the interactive debates were well under way. He was convinced that the Conference would not only make an intellectual and analytical contribution to the LDC cause but would also produce concrete results that would give LDCs hope. The parallel events would give an opportunity for civil society to participate fully in the Conference, and the NGOs were preparing themselves actively.

32. The representative of **Nigeria** said that, for the success of the Conference, what was needed was the political will to commit irreversibly to the cause of LDCs. The Preparatory Committee had achieved some success, but a great deal remained to be done.

33. The representative of **Sweden**, speaking on behalf of the **European Union**, said that the Programme of Action now seemed to be a manageable text, and though much hard work and political will would be needed, success was now possible.

34. The representative of **Yemen** said that most LDCs were trying to accede to the WTO, and they should not be subject to any discrimination in that respect.

35. The representative of the **United States of America** said that progress had been made by the Preparatory Committee, but much remained to be done. His country looked forward to working with all nations to improve the lives of people living in LDCs.

Chapter II

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE

(Agenda item 4)

36. At its closing plenary, on 6 April, the **Preparatory Committee** decided to accredit for the purposes of the Conference the non-governmental organizations without status with UNCTAD or ECOSOC listed in document A/CONF.191/PC/CRP.7 and Add.1.

37. The **Preparatory Committee** approved the recommendation of the Bureau concerning a change in the structure of the Conference, whereby a round table on intellectual property would be inserted in the thematic debate on intellectual property and development.

38. The **Preparatory Committee** decided that Somalia, having been drawn by lot, would be the first in the seating order, which would follow the French alphabetical order.

39. The **Secretary of the Conference** said that the final timetable for the Conference would be completed within the next two weeks and further information would be supplied on the opening event and the participation of Heads of State. Concerning the Bureau of the Conference, consultations were under way with the regional coordinators to complete the nominations.

40. The representative of the **United States of America** said that it would be useful for the Committee of the Whole to meet twice a day at the Conference.

41. The representative of **Angola** asked that more information be provided on the ministers who would participate in the interactive debates as facilitators.

42. The representative of **Belgium** said that the "host country" agreement between the United Nations and the European Union had now been signed, which meant that funds could now be released, in particular for NGOs. Visas would be provided free to all participants, and special arrangements were being made for speedy issuance of visas, including in countries where Belgium had no consular representation. Information on facilities and arrangements would be available to participants on arrival at the airport. The facilities for the Conference were of the very best, but the cooperation of participants was requested in connection with certain physical constraints. In order to make the Conference more visible to the public at large, a huge publicity campaign would be launched one week before the Conference on the theme "The UN works". A large public event would be held on 12 April.

Chapter III

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

43. The third session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee was opened at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 2 April 2001 by the Chairman of the Committee.

B. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

44. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 2 April 2001, the Preparatory Committee adopted its provisional agenda (A/CONF.191/PC/19). The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
2. Progress report by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on the intersessional negotiations
3. Negotiation of the draft Programme of Action (A/CONF.191/PC/CRP.6) for submission to the Conference
4. Other matters relating to preparations for the Conference
5. Other business
6. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on its third session

C. Election of officers

45. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 2 April 2001, the Preparatory Committee was informed that Suriname would be replaced by Grenada as Vice-Chairman and the Mr. Yuji Kumamaru of Japan would be replaced by Mr. Kenji Hirata of Japan as Vice-Chairman.

D. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on its third session

46. At its 2nd (closing) plenary meeting, on 6 April, the Preparatory Committee adopted its draft report (A/CONF.191/PC/L.7) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the final version in the light of the proceedings of the closing plenary.

Annex

ATTENDANCE [1]

1. Experts from the following States members of UNCTAD attended the session:

Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belgium
Belarus
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi

[1] For the list of participants, see A/CONF.191/IPC/INF.3.

Maldives
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia

2. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session:

Department for Economic and Social Affairs
Department for Political Affairs
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic Commission for Africa
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
International Trade Center UNCTAD/WTO
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Volunteers

3. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the session:

International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Children's Fund
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Trade Organization

4. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
Common Fund for Commodities
European Community
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Organization of the Islamic Conference

5. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:

Actionaid
African Development Programme
Appropriate Technologies and Environment Conservation Society
Armenian Relief Society
Associacao Juvenil para o Desenvolvimento Comunitario de Angola
Association des Femmes Juristes de Benin
Association des Femmes Juristes Centrafricaine
Association des Femmes Juristes de Guinee
Association Guineenne pour l'Allegement des Charges Femmines
Aujourd'hui pour Demain
Bangladesh Peasants' Association
Campagne Nationale pour la Paix Durable en Republique Democratique du Congo
Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue
Christian Relief and Development Association
Coalition of African Organisations for Food Security and Sustainable Development
Coalition for Economic Justice
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa)
Community Development Library
Concern for Development Initiatives in Africa
Conseil National des ONG de Developpement du Congo
Coordination des ONG et Associations Feminines Nigeriennes
Development Network of Indigeneous Voluntary Associations
Direitos Humanos e Desenvolvimento

DRV (Madagascar)
Droits de l'Homme au Sankuru
Economic Justice Coalition
Enda Tiers Monde Mali
Forum das Organizacoes nao Governamentais Angolanas
Forum on Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Tanzania Trust
Forum Syd
Global Health Foundation
Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Development
Groupe Jeremie
Inter Africa Group
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Center
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
International Council of Women
International Voluntary Service
Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Union
Mbutu Agricultural Society
Non Governmental Organisations Centre
Pacific Concerns Resource Centre
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations
Silaka
Sudan Family Planning Association
Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment
Tanzania National Womens' Council
The Federation of Environment and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Development and Human Rights
Turaga Nation (Economic Self-Reliance Model) Uongto
Union des Volontaires Associes pour la Paix et le Developpement
Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL)
Volunteers for International Solidarity
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows